CLAIM AMENDMENTS

1 through 7 (canceled)

8. (new) A method of diagnosing a colorectal carcinoma in a patient suspected of suffering from colorectal cancer, which comprises the steps of:

(a) obtaining from the patient a biopsy of colorectal tissue, lymph nodes or a sample of body fluid or stool, wherein the colorectal tissue, lymph nodes, body fluid, or stool are free of HERG channels in a patient free of colorectal cancer;

(b) detecting as a selective tumor marker the presence of at least one HERG potassium channel in the biopsy of colorectal tissue, lymph nodes, or in the body fluid or stool; and

(c) relating the presence of HERG potassium channel in the biopsy or sample to colorectal carcinoma in the patient.

9. (New) The method of diagnosing colorectal carcinoma in a patient defined in claim 8, wherein according to step (b) the selective tumor marker is detected by either reverse transcriptase/polymerase chain reaction or through formation of a detectable complex formed between the HERG potassium channel and an antibody thereto

10. (new) The method of diagnosing colorectal carcinoma in a patient defined in claim 8, wherein according to steps (b) and (c) the presence of HERG potassium channel as a selective tumor marker is detected by isolating cellular RNA from the biopsy, treating the isolated cellular RNA with reverse transcriptase to obtain cDNA, performing reverse transcriptase/polymerase chain reaction analysis on the cloned DNA to amplify the cDNA and to detect in the cDNA, a genetic marker for the HERG potassium channel, and relating the presence of the genetic marker for HERG potassium channel to colorectal carcinoma in the patient.

11. (new) The method of detecting colorectal carcinoma in a patient defined in claim 8, wherein according to steps (b) and (c) the presence of HERG potassium channel as a selective tumor marker is detected by staining a section of the biopsy, incubating the section of the biopsy with rabbit anti-ERG1 HERG as a primary HERG antibody, capable of reacting with HERG potassium channel to form a complex, treating the complex with a visual aid to visualize the primary HERG antibody, and detecting a homogeneous brown stain indicating that a reaction occurring between the primary HERG antibody and the HERG potassium channel in the biopsy to form a complex, and relating formation of the complex to colorectal carcinoma in the patient.

12. (new) A method of treating colorectal carcinoma in a patient in need of said treatment, which comprises the step of

administering to said patient, a therapeutically effective amount of 4-[1-{2-(6-methyl-2-pyridinyl)ethyl-4-piperidinyl}carbonyl]methane-sulfoanilide 2HCl sufficient to treat the colorectal carcinoma.

13. (new) The method of treating colorectal carcinoma in a patient as defined in claim 12, wherein prior to treating the patient with a therapeutically effective amount of 4-[1-{2-(6-methyl-2-pyridinyl)ethyl-4-piperidinyl}carbonyl]methane-sulfoanilide 2HCl, the following steps are carried out:

(a) obtaining from the patient a biopsy of colorectal tissue, lymph nodes or a sample of body fluid or stool, wherein the colorectal tissue, lymph nodes, body fluid, or stool are free of HERG channels in a patient free of colorectal cancer;

(b) detecting as a selective tumor marker the presence of at least one HERG potassium channel in the biopsy of colorectal tissue, lymph nodes, or in the body fluid or stool; and

(c) relating the presence of HERG potassium channel in the biopsy or sample to colorectal carcinoma in the patient.